Recommendation of the work Recommendation of the scork, approve of the plan on which the publication, id the 'Journal of Health' is conducted, sides that it is calculated to be useful, by enlighter blic opinion on a subject of high importance to elfare of society. The numbers which have updated to the publication while continued usefulness of the publication while ceted by its present editors. We, therefore, fed situation is recommending it to public pure-

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

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Chapman, M. D.
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phen's Church.
Wm. H. De Lancy, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.
B. B. Smith. Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church.
G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Misser of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.
George Weller

Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Chie Unreh, and St. Peter's. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Ffa Presbyterian Church. Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presit.

John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Cathole Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catho Wm. H Furness, Pastor of the first Congrep-

W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptit Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star. Jno. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Bapial Church.

n Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Epis

copal Union Ch.

Manning Furce, Pastor of St. George's Meladise Episcopal Church.

naddition to the above, the names of a number of all the selection of the different profession, are sub-scribers to the work, night be addeed appressive of the estimation in which it is lekk thone voice, the public press from one end of the tinent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of alth in terms of unequivocal commendation.

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TEMS:
The Journal of Health, will appear in numbers of pages each, octavo, on the second and forth industrial of the second and forth industrial of every month. Price per annum, \$1.35, advance. Subscriptions and communications (out it) will be received by Judar Dokaon, Agest, Sa. Ochesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the distribution in the second in be convenient, can receive sixteen nur The Journal of Health including index, will feat end of the year a volume of 400 pages octave.

Agents: J Dolon, 108 Chennu St. Philadebra.

J. Neel, Baltimores: Wm. Burges, 97 February, N. York; Carter & Hendee, Boston; and it

st of the towns in the Unifed States O A Specimen of the Work may h

THE STEAM BOAT



AS commenced the Season, and will pure her Routes in the following mane;—
wave Ession every Wednesday and Saurds norning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Carbridge, and thence to Annapolis, and these all timere, where she will arrive in the resistance. The large of the Tobacca Inspection sattimore, where she will arrive in the reaction where the Warehouse wharf, every Teesday and Friday, norning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Anaperia, thence to Cambridge, if there should be an assumers on board for that place, and these to Easton; or directly to Easton; of the passes per for Cambridge.

o Easton or university of the control of the control of the control of the control of the chestertown called the Chestertown called morning at all a clocking Chesterious is at the Company, that on Corsica creek, as returning from Chesteriown to Bakimere the same day, calling at the what on Cerici creek

All buggage and Packages to be at the ris of the unners. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR. Com.

CASH FOR NEGROES

We wish to purchase 100 PARTITIES Of both sores, from 12 to 25 years of age,

of both seres, from 12 to 25 years of on hands—also, mochanics of every descript Persons wishing to self, will do well to six étail, as we are determined to give 1460 PRICES for SLAVES, than any pur who is now or may be hereafter justin as Any communication in writing will be partended it. We can at all times to at Williamsons' Horse, Aunapolie.

LEGG & WILLIAM.

VOL. LXXXV.

be altantant Careffe.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1830:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN.

Church Street, Annapolis.

PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Euternail. LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT. Though life's a dark and thorny path, Its goal the silent tomb. It yet some spots of minshine hath, That smile amidst the gloom; The friend who weal and woe partakes,

Unchanged what'er our lot,
Who kindly soothes the heart that aches—
Is sure a sunny spot The wife, who half our burden bears, And ulters not a mosn;
Whose ready hand wipes off our tears,
Unheeded all her own,
Who treasures every kindly word,
Each harsher one fergor,
And carols lightly as a bird—

She's too a sunny spot. The child who lifts at morn and eve,
In prayers its tiny voice;
Who grieves whene'er its parents grieve,
And joys when they rejoice;
In whose bright eye young genius glows,
Whose heart, without a blot,
I fresh and nore as supmer's rose.

Is fresh and pure as summer's rose—
That child's a sunny spot. Thate Syetupon life's weary road,
One spot of brighter glow,
Where sorrow half forgets its load,
And tears no longer flow;
Friendship may wither, love decline,
Our child dishonour flots.
But still undimm'd that spot will shine—
Heligion lights that spot.

Religion lights that sp -00-

From Sir Walter Scott's new work. SONG.

When friends are met o'er metry cheer, And lovely eyes are laughing near, And in the goblet's bosom clear, The cares of day are drown'd; the cares of day are drown'd;
When puns are made, and bumpers quaff'd,
And wild wit shoots his roving shaft,
And mirth his jevial laugh has laughed,
Then is our banquet crown'd,
Ah gay. Then is our banquet crown'd.

When glees are sung, and catches troll'd, And bashfulness grows bright and bold, And beauty is no longer cold, And each co-longer dull; When chimes are brief, and cocks do crow, Total to it is times. To tell us it is time to go, Yet how to part we do not know, Then is our feast at full,

Ah gay, Then is our feast at fulls

-680-0-680-From the Tales of the North West. CHARLES HESS.

The Indians are not the only persons who excite interest in the northwest -Among the many rude adventurers drawn into that country by love of excitement and impatience of restraint, there are some possessed of qualities that in other situations would command respect, and perhaps admiration. But these qualities are lost to the world. It has often been observed, that men most exposed to hardships, danger and privation, by the nature of their employments, as, for example, soldiers and sailors, are more attached to their occupations than those of more tranquil habits. No where is this more forcibly exemplified than by the persons actively en-gaged in the Indian trade. Once fairly drawn in, they are seldom known to leave it. A very short residence among the aborigines learns them to despise the rental artificial wants of civilized society, and spurn the restraints legally and conventionally estimated the restraints legally and conventionally estimated the restraints legally and conventionally estimated the restraints. learns them to despise the refinement and tablished to bind men to each other. The wild, independent habits of the wilderness are at first pleasing from novelly and soon become riveted by custom. An Indian wife and a family of half breed children complete the change; and when they have thus encum-bered themselves, they may be considered as chained to their occupation for life.

Charles Hess, the subject of this sketch,

was an example of the right of the foregoing remarks. With a weight of mind and body seldom equalled, and an energy and quickness of apprehension that with the advantages of education would have insured him a high rack in surface the might have high rank in any profession he might have

high rank in any profession he might have chosen, the circumstances above detailed rendered him poor and mise alle all his life. Where he belonged cannot be ascertained. He has a faint recollection of having witnessed the burning of his paternal roof, and the slaughter of his family by a party of Indians, and is he retained his language and teptembered his name, he believed himself an American. Having lived several years a savage among avises, and after being many times transferred from one tribe to another, he found himself at last on the Red river of the north, and entered the service of the the north, and entered the service of the North American For Company, where his talents and activity soon obtained him a distribution of the country has and returned with it, to the room where he had covered children.

The country he married a Chippeway squaw, by whom he had actered children.

In the winter of company, where his had left the Indian stiting.

He offered the liquor saying. (You have been at the fortast the fortast the fortast that are there used to weight first, go mt and down business of the way fars, go mt and down business of the second to weight first, go mt and down business of the second to weight first, go mt and down business of the second to weight first, go mt and down business of the second to weight first, go mt and down business of the second to weight first, go mt and down business of the second to weight first, go mt and down business of the second to weight first, go mt and down business of the second to weight first go mt and down business of the second to weight first go mt and down business of the second to weight first go mt and down business of the second to weight first go mt and down business of the second to weight first go mt and second to weight first go mt and so we way the second to weight first go many to the second to weight first go many the sec

W.

keetay, or the Black Pipe, took offence at Shall I die?—Dog!' he continued, his cho-nim for having refused to give him as much ler rising as he saw that the Indian's coun-liquor as he desired. Shortly after Hess tecande did not relax its ferocious expreshad occasion to go on a journey, and employed the Black Pipe as a guide. They travelLook at that sun. It is the last time you
led together half a day without any suspit
cion on the part of Hess. As they came to the last you shall ever drink.

Squittee as a guide of the last you shall ever drink. ravine, the Indian proposed to stop and smoke before crossing it, and the white man cheerfully complied. Brother, said Opawgun Mokkeetay, you have always been very kind to me. The other day you refused to let me make a fool of myself. You were right I have a fast hold on your heart. (2) glad,' replied Hess, 'that you are

Directly,' rejoined the other, examining the lock and priming of his gun. Go on brother. I will but tie my moccasin, and

Hess took up his own piece and crossed the gap; just as he attained the level ground on the other side, he heard the report of the Indian's weapon, and felt his side graz-ed by a bullet. He turned and saw that Opawgun Mokkeetay had taken to his heels as soon as he fired. A ball from the white man's gun overtook him and he felt. The weapon levelled for the destruction of Hess had been charged with two bullets, and his contrivance to make sure of him saved his life. The balls had diverged; one grazed his right side, and the other cut his in two on his left. He returned in a few days to his house.

Two or three evenings after his return, a consin of the deceased by name Squibee, or the Drunkard, entered his apartment with his gun in his hand and his face painted black (3) He seated himself before the fire without saying a word. Hess saw that he was bent on mischief, and thought it best to temporize. He offered the drunkard apipe, which was refused. He then set before him a wooden platter of boiled vension but he would not taste it. He spoke several times to the savage, but received no answer. Squibee sat sullen and immoveable, his eyes steadfastly fixed on the blazing logs before him. At intervals his eyes turned in their sockets, though his head did not move, and he cast furtive and scowling glances around. The engage's belonging to the establishment who were much attached to their principal, looked in, but when they saw the expression of the Indian's features, they shrunk back and loaded their guns.

After a silence of half an hour Hess deter-

mined to bring matters to an issue-'Nitche.' (i. e. friend) said he,' what makes your heart sorrowful, and what do you seek in my

y brother Opawgun Mokkeetay is dead,' replied the savage. 'My eyes are dry, and I want something to make the tears come in

Hess went into his store house and drew a glass of spirits, which he gave to the Indian. The latter held it up between his eyes and the light, and then threw it into the fire. It

blazed above the chimney, Why did you not drink it?' said Hess. It is not good; it is no better than water,'

replied the other.
'It burned as if it was good,' said Hess, still desirous to conciliate him. I thought it was strong enough I will get some more.' And he went out to do so.

Squibee was evidently working himself to the pitch of resolution for some desperate action. He began to examine his gun, and to look uneasily about him. At one moment he seemed to relent. He wiped the smut from one side of his face with the corner of his blanket; but one of the Canadians hap-pening to look in, he turned away his head. The instant the man withdrew he scraped some soot from the chimney back with his fingers, spat upon it, and renewed the colour of his visage with the mixture. He had scarcely finished when Hess re-appeared.

Here's said the trader, is liquor that is trong as fire-l)rink The Indian doggedly put the glass to his lips, took a mouthful, and spat it out again. He threw the remainder into the fire, nei-

ther is that good. Bring more.

Hess turned to obey; and as he stopped to pass through the door, heard the explosion of Squibee's gun, and saw the splinters. fly from the timber over his head. Without testifying any concern he went out, and was asked by Menard, one of his people, what is

the matter? are you hurt; mon burgeois?

'I believe not,' he replied; but I have had a narrow escape. I felt the scoundrel's bullet stir in my cap. He took it off, and saw that he had indeed been near death; the ball had gone through it within an inch of his

Squibee; as ready to suffer as he had heen to inflict suffering took the glass; coolly emp-tied its contents, and drew his blanket over his head. (4) Hess levelled a pistol and blew out his brains

Menard and the other engages rushed into the room at the report, with their guns & discharged them into the bleeding body of wise at last, but we have far to go let us the Chippeway. If any harm is to come to you mon bourgeois,' crieff Menard, 'we are resolved to share it. If the Indians revenge hemselves on you, they shall kill us also." Some days after the Drunkard's brothers

ent to invite Hess to a feast in their lodge. This wigwam, like all Chippeway lo iges. was made of mats of rushes, spread upon a frame of slight poles of an oval form, the fire was in the centre, and the smoke escaped through a hole in the top. Hess found three brothers of the man whom he had slain, sitting, with their legs crossed under them; each had a wooden bowl full of dog's flesh pefore him. A bear skin to sit upon, & a similar repast, was placed for Hess. The Indians had painted their faces black. And their arms were laid before them. 'Sit,' said the elder of the brothers, and Hess sat down .-The speaker then produced a red stone pipe, with a stem three feet long, curiously ornamented with eagle feathers, porcupine quills and human hairs dyed red, which had been taken from the scalp of a Dahcotah. He filled it with a mixture of tobacco, and the dried and pulverized inner bank of the red willow; which compound is called kinnikkinik in the Chippeway tongue. He lighted the pipe, took a lew whills, and passed it to the next, who imitated his example. the brethren had smoked, it was handed to Hess, the elder saying, our brothers whom you have killed were foalsh young men, & deserved their fate. We know they sought it, and that you are blameless in what has happened. If they had followed our advice they would now be alive; but they were fools, and a fool soon comes to his end. We offer you this pipe, and ask you to eat of the dish before you, in token of amity and assurance that no harm shall befall you for what you have been compelled to do.'

Brothers' replied Hess' I am a man: if you had intended me harm I should not ave fallen alone.' And he showed the butts of two brace of pistols that he had brought under his garment. But, he continued I am not to blame for what has come to pass. If you wish me to believe your words, or to smoke your pipe, or to partake of your feast, you must first wash the black colour of your faces away; and then I will comply with your invitation. I am not a woman

nor a child, to believe every bird that sings.'
The Indians rose, left the lodge, and soon returned with their faces washed. them said, 'if our faces were black, our hearts were clean. It was not in sign of malice towards you, but of grief for our relations that we were pointed. Eat then, and

smoke without doubt or fear.

Hess smoked and ate When he had finished, the elder Indian said, we hope brother, that you will give the widows and children of the dead something to cover their nakedness, and to relieve their hunger.'-And Hess complied with the request, for he was a humane man when left quiet.

Whether, if they had not washed their faces, the family would have avenged their slain relatives or not, cannot now be ascer tained; but it is certain he was never after nolested for what he had done.

When the Hudson Bay and North West companies united, Hess, like many others, was thrown out of employment. He remained at Pembinaw, (Lork Selkirk's settlement) and maintained his family by planting, trapof 1822, when he received a proposal from the principal partners of the Columbian Fur Company, then just formed, to engage in their service. He accepted the offer, two carts and horses, and started with his family and little effects to go across the plains to Lac au Travers, the principal post of his future employers. He was mounted on a good horse and expected to subsist on the buffaloes he might find on his route: To the inhabitants of the Atlantic coast it may appear strange, that a family of eight, women and children, should undertake a journey of nearly three hundred miles, under the pronearly three hundred miles, under the pro-icetion of one elderly man only; with the aky for a covering, and refy on his success in the chase for support. But we can assure them that nothing is more common in the north west than such excursions; at the hardships they, must have reckoned on endur-ing, are there accomplished about half the dis-tence they had a go without seeps and of

tance they had to go, without seeing any of the raying hands of Sionz, that infested the prairies on the Red river, and expected to complete the journey in the like security.

eating, a drove of buffaloes came in sight. and Hess mounted his steed to pursue them. From a cause then unknown to him, the animals took tright, and he followed them far For two days the family had been observed by an erratic band of Dahcotahs, whose

name cannot conveniently be expressed by

the letters of the English alphabet; but trans-lated, it signifies People of the Pole. They are the Ishmaelites of the north west. None ever escaped from their hands without being plundered, unless too strong for them to moddle with; few whom they have ever plundered have survived to tell the tale. -They knew Hess by report, and one or two of them had seen him, and from his character they inferred that they could not attack him openly, without the loss of one man at least. They had therefore hitherto kept out of sight; but when they saw him ride away after the boffilees, they sent a runner to frighten the animals, that he might go too far to see or hear what was to take place. In this they succeeded too well. Does the reader ask the motive for aggression. The wife of Hess was a Chippeway, and the blood of that hated race ran in the veins of his childrem. And had this not been the case the thirst of blood, the little property in the carts, the supply of ammunition and tobacco they expected to find, and the scanty clothing and pitiful ornaments of the victims, would have been to them sufficient inducement to butcher a thousand human beings. When Hess returned at sunset, faint and weary, from his successful hunt, a sad sight for a husband and a parent met his view. -The bodies of his wife and children were naked and had been thrown into the fire; their heads were divested of their natural covering, and the trunks bristled with ar-His carts were broken in pieces, and the horses were led away. 'I have seen' said Hess, 'many a sight of blood and horror, but never before any thing like this. For a moment my brain turned and the world seemed to be annihilated. Had the enemy then come back they might have taken me like a child. But other feelings soon arose in my breast. My blood boiled; I felt it flowing came husky and my palate parched; I was almost sufficiated with rage, which was not at all allayed by the reflection that I could do nothing for vengeance. I was alone, a poor, weak, friendless old man; the murderers at least four hours start of me; their trail I could see, but if I followed it what could one, even it he were younger and stronger than I, have done? But this would not have weighed with me for an instant, if my wearied horse could have carried me. only who have suffered such a loss, in such

a manner, can have any idea of my feelings.
'When I came a little to myself, I found that my children were not all present. There lay my wife, her infant nailed to her bosom with an arrow. There was my brave boy, with his face upward, still grasping the knife he had drawn to defend his mother and sis-ters, his teeth set. looking defiance, though Five of my children were there in one bloody pile; but my eldest daughter was gone. This did not console me, for I knew that some brutal savage had saved her, that she might become his wife

'I dug their grave with the knife I wore in my belt. I had no fear that the wolves would disturb them, for the carcasses of the buffilges cumbered the prairie occupied me all night. I took one last embrace of her, who, although her hue was dark, had been my faithful partner through twenty years of joy and sorrow. With a weak and trembling hand I laid my family in the earth, and I swore over them, that if of those who had thus bereaved me should ever fall within my power, I would not spare them, no; not the babe unborn.' But when this first storm of passion was

over, his better feelings prompted him to atcompt the recovery of his daughter, rather than obey the dictates of revenge. Four days travel carried him to Lac au Travers. On his arrival he was kindly welcomed by Messrs. M. Kenzie, Laidlaw, and others, partners of the Columbian Fur Company.—Another cup of hitterness was in store for the unfortunate old man, the next day he was taken ill, and was confined to his bed for several days. Wile he lay upon his fevered couch he was informed that the Indian who had made his daughter a prisoner had taken her to wife. The gentlemen above mentioned offered him any amount of merchandize that might be needed for her ransom, and it was settled that he ed for her ransom, and it was settled that he should go and demand her at the Indian camp as soon as his health would permit. A messenger was sent to sak on what terms she might be redeeped, and the maswer was soon obtained.

As force could availabled to bothing, Hess determined to go alone, and unarmed, in quest of his offspring. When he arrived at the camp another drestful spectacle was propared for him. The scalps of his family

pared for him. . The scalps of his family

One day at noon they halted at the river Aux were hing on a pole, and the savages were Outardes to refresh themselves, and give dancing around them in triumph. He was their horses time to graze. While they were greeted, not with hostility, for the hospitality of the Sioux forbede that, but with evident exultation and ansolence. Some sung the wrong they had done him. He presented himself before his daughter's husband, or master, and uncovering his breast said, 'I am worthy of pity. This is my only childrestore her, or strike me as vou struck her mother. I am alone on earth, lof here is a ransom.

The features of the son of the Pole show-ed some feeling. 'I um' the only son of my father' he replied. 'The ransom is little, but you are old and need some one to make your clothes and moccosons, and to take care of you. Tarry and partake of our theer beore you depart-Then take your child, Tahtunkah Nahzhee, and begone, and no one shall molest you,'

Fearful to irritate the Indian, by any sign of impatience, the heart stricken old man entered the lodge, and sat down with his daughter to a aish of boiled buffaloe meat. While at this repast, a young savage who had assisted at the massacre of his family entered, and holding out his bow and arrows to Hess, said, there, Tahtunkah Nahzhee, I used once to your sorrow. Do you understand the use of it?'

His anger for the moment boiled over.-He sprang to his feet, seized the weapons: and drawing the arrow to the head, replied, 'stand off a little and I shall show you.'—
For an instant the life of the Indian was in great danger. But the elder interfered, 'You

are a fool? said he. 'Go away, and let Tah-tunkah Nahzhee, depart in peace.' Hessfound his way back to Lac au Traver's in safety, and the daughter thus redeemed was afterwards married to an Indian trader. In the year eighteen hundred and twenty he went to Washington with Major Taliaferro, in the capacity of interpreter to a deputation of Indians. He had not dwelt in any thing like a town before. He was tall and thin to emaciation, but a life of constant exercise had indurated his muscles almost to the hardness of iron. He was straight and strong, and for his age, active. His eye had lost none of its quickness or brilliancy, and as he stole along the streets with the noiseless Indian step he had acquired, if a carriage rattled behind him, he would start and feel for his knife, as he used to do in the wilderness. He would cast sudden, furtive glances around him, as if he expected an attack, ind! was clearly out of his element. On his return to the north west he died of a complication of diseases, and his bones lie on the bank of the St. Peter's river. Peace to his manes.

(1) In the Indian trade, he who is entrusted with an outfit is called a clerk, whether he can write or read, or not.

(2) I have hold on your heart.—One of

the few figurative expressions the Indians use, meaning 'I love you.

(3) His face painted black. A black tace signifies grief, or an intention of revenge.

(4) Drew his blanket of this head.— An Indian considers it case that to his reputation to be at all times ready to die. durance, in his opinion, is more honourable

than resistance.

The Rising Buffalo, a name the Sioux had given to Hess.

-020- 4-. Taylor, the water poet, who lived in Charles the First's time, gives the following line as reading backwards and forwards the same:— Lewd did I live and evil did I dwel:

and adds, 'I will give any man five shillings a piece for as many as he can make in English.' We do not know that the prize was ever claimed.

A CHEAP HUSBAND.

A voung servant girly whu had conducted herself much to the satisfaction of her mistress, was presented by her with five pounds, to serve as a marriage portion. Some time after, her mistress desired to see her lover. He was ugly and mis-shapen. "My good lass," said the lady, "what a comical husband you have chosen!" "Ah, madam," replied the girl with much simplicity, "what can one sapect to get for five pounds?"

A FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.

As a young girl, employed as a cutter of rags at the Whitchall paper works, Chapelen-le-Frith, was about to put under the operation an old pair of breeches or trowsers that had come to the factory in the old rag package, she bethought herself of examining the pockets of the same, and to her surprise found. It ets of the same, and to her surprise found in one of them a small roll of one pound bank-notes, which were immediately carried to Mr. Iddotson, who very liberally declined accept-ing them, but gave them up to the finder.

GUMBA.

Take an equal quantity of young tender okra, chopped fine, and ripe to hatoes skinned; and an onion shredded small, a lump of butter, and some pepper and salt. Put all in a stew pan without water, and stew for an hour. This is a favourite West India dish.